TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

For the Globe.

WELCOME HOME.

Welcome home, ye brave Reserves;
All praise and glory you deserve,
For toil and hardships long endured,
Whilst we in safety were secured.

But whilst rejoicing, yet we mourn
For those who never can return.
Ah! how sad the tale to tell—
Thousands in the conflict fell

Who left their homes and dearest ties,
And gave their lives a sacrifice;
Their toil and hardships now are o'er—
They hear of bloody war no more.

Then welcome home, ye brave and true,
Although your numbers are but few;
Your bronzed complexions plainly show
The hardships none but soldiers know.

Glorious honor crowns the toil
You have borne on southern soil.
Then welcome home, ye gallant few,
Who have fought so brave and true.

Then cheering home each soldier boy,
Where they the blessings may enjoy
Of all the peace that home can give;
Long may the war-worn soldier live!

J. L. A.

For the Globe.

BIBLE SLAVERY COMPARED WITH SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

[CONCLUSION.]

And now, Mr. Editor, a word to rebel sympathizers in the North. You see that we have purposely let you into your own citadel, and gave you all arms you could draw from the bible, in order to show their inefficacy, and still you persist in your defence of slavery. See a late article in the *Patriot & Union*, in which the writer labors to prove that Slavery is not a sin *per se*, a truth which we never saw denied, and then proceeds to fault our Government for its hostility to the institution as it exists in the South; which, taken all together, is a piece of sophistry which can deceive no person save those who are willing to be deceived. That slavery was, and is, the cause of this cruel rebellion scarcely needs further evidence; if it did, see the debates in the Missouri Convention, in 1861; see the change in our Constitution in order to make it suit the Confederacy, rendering it a perpetual protection to their loved institution; listen to the address of Mr. Stevens, Vice President of the Confederacy, and the most eloquent of their orators, in his Atlanta speech, for which he was elected to the Vice Presidency, wherein he said, "Though last, not least, the new Constitution has put to rest *forever* all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions;" "Slavery was the immediate cause of our late rupture and present revolution;" "The prevailing ideas entertained by Jefferson and most of the leading statesmen of his time were, that the enslavement of the African race was in violation of the laws of nature." He then proceeds to show that these mighty men were in error, and that the negro, by nature or by the curse against Canaan, "is fitted for that condition which he occupies in our system." And then, to show his utter disregard for the master builders of our institutions, he said, "This stone, which the builders rejected, has become the chief stone of the corner in our new edifice." Listen to Mr. Hunter, a Virginia orator, who clothes the same ideas in figurative language, thus, "The keystone which caps and sustains the powerful arch on which our social system reposes, is made of that *block of black marble, called the African slave.*" And such is the institution which you defend, and for the defence of which you have invited the South to rebel by your press and by resolutions in conventions, and by all your moral influence; and for the perpetuation of which you still labor to paralyze the arm of our Government, now raised to eradicate forever this living plague, this prolific cause of all our national trouble, which must continue whilst its cause remains, that must be blotted out before we can have peace.

The physician labors to discover the cause of disease, and removes it first, in order to effect a cure. The lawyer labors to ascertain the cause of his client's trouble before he can defend his case. The theologian discovers in moral evil the prolific cause of all our trouble and ardently applies all his powers to eradicate, or break the force of the cause, before he can minister to man the comfort which it is his vocation to dispense. Since it is clear as noonday that slavery is the cause of all our national trouble, every honest and intelligent man should throw all his influence in favor of rooting it out forever, in order that our beloved nation may repose in perpetual peace.—Either slavery must be destroyed or our loved institutions must prove a failure, and we become a disgrace and a by-word,—an object for the finger of scorn.

O Slavery, what shall we say of thee! Thou enemy of righteousness and of humanity; thou first born of the first secessionist, who was driven from Heaven for his rebellion—thou hast glutted thy unsatiable maw with the blood of millions of defenceless human victims in all ages. Thou, demon-like, hast followed the lovers of liberty to this western world, and prompted thy votaries to rob our treasury, dismantle our ships of war, seize our fortresses, steal our arms and munitions of war and our mints, destroy our navy yards, drag our standard, the emblem of human liberty, in the dust, and stain their ruthless hands in our brothers' blood; thou hast been prompting them to continue this wicked war for over three years, in which billions of dollars have been spent and hundreds of thousands of patriots have fallen victims upon thy gory altar to sate thy hellish appetite for human blood. But God is just—thy days are numbered. Thou art now in the hands of a giant and must fall; thou art now in thy last gigantic struggle for dominion—in the throes of death. The Prince of peace and thee can not reign upon earth together, and therefore thou art doomed to fall ingloriously, and thy memory to be forever execrated; and alas for thy friends who will be left to mourn thy merited doom.

H. C. B.

GIRLS.—Henry Ward Beecher says: "A girl is not allowed to be a girl after she is ten years old. If you treat her as though she were one, she will ask you what you mean. If she starts to run across the street, she is brought back to the nursery to listen to a lecture on the proprieties of womanhood Now it seems to me that a girl ought to be nothing but a girl until she is seventeen. Of course there are proprieties belonging to her sex, which it is fitting for her to observe, but it seems to me that aside from these she ought to have the utmost latitude.—She ought to be encouraged to do much out of doors, to run and exercise in all those ways which are calculated to develop the muscular frame. What is true of boys, in the matter of bodily health, is eminently so of girls. It is vastly more important that women should be healthy than the men sh'ld be. Man votes, and writes, and does business, but the woman is the mother and teacher of the world; and any thing that deteriorates woman is a comprehensive plague on human life itself. Health among women is a thing that every man who is wise and considerate for his race, should most earnestly seek and promote."

Boyhood.

Boys, when they are boys, are queer enough. How many ridiculous notions they have, and what singular desires, which in after life change and shape themselves into characteristics. Who remembers when he would have sold his birth-right for a rocking horse and his new suit of clothes for a monkey? Who forgets the sweet-faced girl, older than himself, against whose golden hair he leaned and wept his grief away?—Who recollects when the thought of being a circus rider appeared greater than being a President; and how jealously he watched the little fellows that wore spangled jackets and turned somersets and desired to become like them? If memory preserves not those caprices, or something similar, the boy is lost in the man. Happy visions! they come quickly and go quietly, leaving us over to sigh for a return of what can never be again.

A DERN'D OLD SMELL.—The man noticed in the following, must be one of the fellows who was taken in by a "drop game:"

A young man from a gasless Territory, who stayed with a relation in the city, and who retired after *blowing out* the gas, which fortunately had not a full head on, the next morning at breakfast shrewdly asked his cousin if they hadn't lost a cat lately.

"Certainly not, why?"

"You're right sure, now, you haven't lost any cat?"

"Yes—sure as can be."

"Well, then," was the reply, "I'm drotted if I know what it kin be; but thar's the darnest old smell in my room you ever did smell—and that's a fact. I got up twice in the night and explorated round but couldn't find nothing; and this morning I had another hunt, and so concluded the cat must have got in somewhar between the partitions, and expired thar. Just you go up with cousin Mary and smell

They did as requested, and nearly expired when the true cause of the perfumery manifested itself to their "oil factories."

LOVE AND MORAL COURAGE.

"But why don't you like him, Miss Agatha?"

"Oh—because!"

What philosopher ever solved the mystery of this true woman's reason? Because, means ten thousand things that present dimpled lips don't chose to put in shape, it means that they don't know *why* perfectly well themselves, but won't tell; and not all the coaxing of curiosity can get it out of them.

And so pretty Agatha Milne played with the knot of scarlet roses, whose velvet petals glowed in her hair ribbon, and lift up her soft hazel-brown eyes with a provokingly absent, unconscious look.

"But Agatha, pursued Ruth Ellenwood stopping for a moment in her occupation of braiding and arranging Agatha's beautiful waves of auburn gold hair. "I'm sure a pleasant partner at balls, and parties, and,—oh, Agatha! don't jerk your head so, or I shall have to braid all these strands over again!"

"Nonsense! that's no test at all!" said Agatha pettishly, the peach like crimson mounting to her cheek; "what can you tell about a young man, from mere ball room acquaintance? Any one can be agreeable enough to hold your bonnet, or bring you an ice-cream; that is if he knows enough not to tread on your toes in the polka, nor to step on your flounces in a promenade."

"I know it," said Ruth, "but the question is—"

"But the question is," interrupted the imperious young beauty, "how do I know that Mr. Fitz Aubyn, silver tongued as he is to me, with his homage and his compliments, don't go home and swear at his mother and sisters? How do I know that Mr. Jennings, who has the whole dictionary at his finger ends, doesn't cheat his landlady? What means have I of ascertaining that St. Simmons, who is such an agreeable smalltalker, does not finish his evenings in a drinking saloon? Oh, Ruth, we have tests for ascertaining spurious dollars and counterfeit bank notes, but how on earth are we to know a counterfeit husband, until he is tied to our unlucky apron-string for life."

She laughed as she sprang up to look for her bonnet, but the long eyelashes drooped with a suspicious moisture.

"Well," said Ruth carelessly patting Agatha's tiny hand, I am very, very thankful that Providence didn't make me a beauty and an heiress since it has such a tendency to awaken suspicion and distrust. But Agatha, in spite of all you have said, I feel convinced that Charles Staunton is a noble fellow."

"Very likely," said Agatha, lightly, "but here comes Fitz Aubyn, with those splendid horses of his, so give me my shawl."

"And whither are your footsteps to be directed to day?"

"Oh, we intend to go to that private view of pictures in——street which I told you of."

And Agatha swept out of the room with the port of a queen.

The white lustre of moonlight pouring down through the circling dome of frosted glass, gave a life-like glow to the superb paintings whose guilded frames literally covered the walls of the spacious apartments. Here and there, groups of absorbed *dilectant* moved, with subdued whispers and brandishing opera glasses, as if it were a forbidden thing to speak above one's breath in the presence of these fair landscapes and scenes from history's page.

Directly in front of these finest works of art stood a pair who had unconsciously been the object of many a curious and whispered observation of the other sight-seers—a tall, stylish looking young man, with an old lady leaning on his arm, whose antique dress of snuff-colored bombazine and oddly shaped beaver bonnet occasioned a great many covert smiles and half concealed titters from those present.

"Oh, by the way, Miss Milne," said Fitz Aubyn, as in their progress around the rooms this couple gradually came in view, "you have not seen the greatest curiosity of all yet."

"Where?" said Agatha, raising her opera glass.

"You are mistaken, it dont hang on the wall," said Fitz Aubyn, laughing. "Look nearer earth, if you want to see Staunton and his fossil aunt."

Agatha turned her head accordingly without remark—she smiled a little, however—'twas all Fitz Aubyn wanted.

"Should you suppose any mortal youth would have the courage to bring such a last century specimen to a place like this, where he might know he would meet all his fashionable acquaintances? Upon my word I believe he'll take her to the opera next. See him carrying her morocco bag, and cotton umbrella! Don't he remind you of Don Quixote in his youthful days?"

"Probably she has money to leave one of these days," said Agatha, the distrustful element uppermost in her mind for the moment.

"Not a solitary red cent, I know, for I have inquired. She is in reduced circumstances'—that's the term, I believe, but Staunton is very fond of her nevertheless. She has come up to town from the back woods for a few days, and——"

He paused abruptly as the very pair in question approached, still absorbed in picture gazing, "My dear Charles," said the old lady at length, "you cannot imagine what a treat this is to me—I have not seen such pictures since I was a child.—How thoughtful of you to bring me here!"

"I knew you would enjoy it, aunt."

"And you are not ashamed of your old fashioned aunt among all these gay young people?"

"On the contrary, dear aunt, I am as proud as a monarch while you are leaning on my arm."

Agatha heard it all, and she also heard him answer in reply to the gay challenge of some companion:

"Thank you, but don't count upon me as one of the party this evening at the opera. I am going with my aunt, who is passionately fond of music, so you must excuse me for once."

"I told you so!" said Fitz Aubyn, in a *solo voce* tone, shrugging his shoulders.—"Did you ever see such a fellow as Staunton?"

"Never," was Agatha's reply, but it was so emphatically spoken that Fitz Aubyn started. And that night while the courted beauty brushed her luxuriant hair, she paused many a time and fell into a thoughtful reverie.

"Moral courage!" she murmured to herself. "I have somewhere read that it is nobler far than the iron resolution which makes men reckless in battle. I really wonder—"

And there she stopped resolutely.

What a glorious bracing New Year's day it was! There had been just enough snow in the night to form a white glistening coal over everything, and afford an excellent excuse for the merry sleigh that darted hither and thither with streaming furs and jingling bells. All the fashionable world was astir, the gentlemen busily consulting their interminable list of calls, and the ladies putting the last touches to their gorgeous toilet.

There were not many upon that day who received more adulation than Agatha Milne as she stood like a young empress in her splendid drawing rooms every mirror flashing back her loveliness. Her dress was very simple—edged around the shoulders with snowy ermine, and long sprays of jessamine drooping from her hair, yet she knew that she had never been so beautiful as now, as she listened with languid smiles to the compliments showered upon her. It was nothing new.

The gilded chandeliers had been lighted and the jeweled fingers of a tiny alabaster clock on the mantle pointed to a late hour, when the peal at the door announced a new incursion of guests, and Mr. Fitz Aubyn entered, surrounded by a gay party of young men.

"Good evening, Miss Milne! surely I am not too late to wish you the happiest of all imaginable New Years. Whom do you suppose I saw steering in the direction of your hospitable mansion just now? Here he comes to speak for himself — the Chevalier Staunton!"

Agatha turned calmly to welcome the new comer, and the keenest eye could scarcely discern the deeper shade of color that glowed on her delicate cheek, as he quickly came to greet her.

"Fill your glasses, gentlemen," exclaimed Fitz Aubyn, holding high above his head a tiny chalice of engraven Bohemian glass, brimming with crimson wine, "let us drink to the health of our fair hostess, Miss Agatha Milne."

Impromptu toasts were received with acclamations of satisfaction, and Fitz Aubyn glanced around to see if all had followed his injunctions, ere he touched his lips to the glass.

"Come, Staunton, no lack of chivalry here; where's your glass?"

"I will drink Miss Milne's health in clear iced water with the greatest pleasure," said Staunton smiling; "but I never touch wine"

"Never touch wine! and pray why not?"

"It is against my principles," said Staunton with quiet firmness.

Fitz Aubyn curled his lip in contemptuous silence, that was several degrees harder to bear than spoken obloquy, but another young man leaned forward to interpose his word.

"Offer the wine to him yourself, Miss Milne; surely he cannot be so lost to all sense of gallantry as to refuse it from your fair hand."

Agatha had grown very pale, but without speaking, she filled one of the goblets, and held it toward Staunton.

"Will you take it from me?"

Staunton looked at her with calm gravity as he replied, "Miss Milne I should be a coward indeed did I allow your persuasions to sway me from the fixed principles which are the guiding star of my life."

He bowed and withdrew. The glass fell from Agatha's hands and shivered into a thousand sparkling fragments; she bit her lip until the blood started, with a strange sympathetic thrill of exultation. Had he wavered for an instant in his determination she would have despised him.

"A very poor investment those horses of mine, and all this behavior *a la* good boy in story books," muttered Fitz Aubyn, about four weeks afterwards as he strode into the brilliantly lighted saloon of the club house. Waiter, bring a glass of water and brandy quick!"

"What's the matter, Fitz? you look as black as a thunder cloud" observed a bystander who was leaning against a marble pillar and picking his teeth in the most epicurean manner.

"The matter?" Do you remember that magnificent Agatha Milne, the queen of all the beauties?"

"Of course I do; she hasn't lost her wits or property I hope?"

"No, but I've lost the latter item pretty effectually. Who do you suppose she is going to marry?"

"I am sure I cannot guess. Do tell your news at once, and don't keep a fellow in suspense."

"Well, she is going to become Mrs. Charlie Staunton; actually going to marry a man with a fossil aunt, and principles that won't allow him to take a glass of wine! Bah! the humbug that passes current in this world."

"I could have prophesied as much before, my dear boy, if you would only have done me the honor to listen to me," observed the other coolly, unfolding the newspaper so as to get to the inside columns. "You gay and dashing young fellows are all very well as long as a girl wants to amuse herself; but when it comes to life-long questions, she is apt to prefer a true to a false man for a husband."

Fitz Aubyn groaned deeply, but considered his position too precarious to be worth arguing.

Meanwhile, little Ruth Ellenwood was as busy as a bee working at her cousin's wedding robe of spotless white satin, and asking ten thousand questions, the final of which always was: "But Agatha you would never tell why you didn't like him, and now you are just as bad—tell me, that's a darling, why your mind was changed?"

And Agatha only laughed and crimsoned, and made the same old provoking answer: "Oh—*because!*"

A Gloomy Bridal.

Gloom was upon her countenance and upon his. The man whose holy office was to unite them in bonds never to be torn asunder, stood like an executioner before the bride and bridegroom, and they—the pair waiting to be blessed—bent down their heads like criminals before him. In vain might the eye wander around the room of the assembly in search of sunshine upon a single countenance; all was dreary black—and assistants as well as attendants at the ceremony were alike shrouded in one dark overshadowing pall of rayless gloom.—Ah, joyful should ever be the linking of young hearts together, and terrible must be the feelings of those around whom the shadows of fate are gathering, even at the threshold, which shl'd blaze in all the gorgeous coloring of hope and promise. Yet the same sombre shade, the same hue of gloom, the depth of darkness, was seated upon every feature. No sudden blushing of the rose, swift succeeding of the lily, no fitful changes telling of youthful passion, and warm, bright hopes were seen in that bride's cheek; but one unvarying shade of funeral possessed the bride, possessed the groom, possessed the minister—in fact they were all possessed.

Readers, they were darkies!

☞ A Yankee made a bet with a Dutchman that he would swallow him The Dutchman lay down upon the table, and the Yankee, taking his big toe in his mouth, nipped it severely. 'Oh, you are biting me!' roared the Dutchman. 'Why you old fool!' replied the Yankee, did you think I was going to swallow you whole.'

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864. NO. 4.

Hints to Correspondents.

The following simple rules for the guidance of those who write for the press, if observed would save editors and printers a great deal of trouble. Correspondents should adhere to them:

1. Write with black ink on white paper with ruled lines.
2. Make the pages smaller than that of a foolscap sheet.
3. Write only on one side of the paper.
4. Give the written pages an ample margin all round.
5. Number the pages in the order of their succession.
6. Write in a plain, bold hand, with less respect to beauty.
7. Use no observations that are not to appear in print.
8. Punctuate the manuscript as it should be printed.
9. For italics, underscore one line; for small capitals, two; capitals, three.
10. Take special pains with every letter in proper names.
11. Be sure to cross your t's and dot your i's, for an omission of which causes great inconvenience to the compositor.
12. Do not make your capital J's like I's, nor T's, like I's or S's, as a serious consequence might follow.
13. Review every word, to be sure that none is unintelligible.
14. Put directions to the printer at the head of the first page.
15. Never write a private letter to the Editor on the printer's copy, but always on a separate sheet.
16. Don't depend on the Editor to correct your manuscript.
17. Don't ask him to return the "copy."
18. Don't press him to tell you why he refuses to publish your article.

PETERSBURG. — Petersburg was a handsome and flourishing post town and port of entry of Dinwiddie county, Va., on the right or south bank of the Appomatox river at the crossing of the great southern railroad, twenty two miles south of Richmond, and ten miles from James river at City Point. It was the third town of Virginia in respect to population, and possessed extensive facilities for business. Vessels of one hundred tons can ascend the rivers to the landing, six miles below. The south side railroad has its eastern terminus at this place and the Appomatox railroad connected it with City Point at the mouth of the river. The large vessels trading at Petersburg discharge their cargoes at City Point. Large quantities of flour and tobacco were exported from this place The quantity of tobacco exported in 1851 amounted to 7,222 hogsheads; in 1852 to 10,480 hogsheads; and in 1853 to 11,405 hogsheads. Petersburg was well built and contained two churches of the Presbyterians, two of the Methodists, two of the Episcopalians, one of the Baptists, one of the Catholics, besides several places of worship for the colored people. It had three banks, one woolen and several cotton factories, two ropewalks, one iron furnace, six forges, and numerous mills of various kinds. Three newspapers were also published there. The falls of the river, which arrest the ascent of the tide immediately above Petersburg, furnish extensive water power. Around these falls a canal has been constructed, by which means small boats ascend the river for about one hundred miles. The limits of the borough include the decayed village of Blandford, in Prince George county, which was once superior to Petersburg in some respects. The remains of its church were among the most interesting and picturesque ruins of Virginia. In 1815 a great fire occurred there by which nearly four hundred houses were consumed.

The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounting to an aggregate of 464 tons registered, and 2,110 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2,091 tons were employed in the coal trade, and 322 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were sixteen (tons, 10,147,) of which five (tons, 2,773) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were ten (tons, 4,152), six of which (tons, 3,906) were in foreign bottoms. The population in 1850 was 18,010, and in 1853 about 25,000.—Richmond, the objective point of Genl Grant's movement, contained, in 1850, a population of 27,570, and in 1854, 31,389. At the commencement of the war the population was about 40,000. Petersburg is the grand centre for five lines of railroads. The City Point road, 10 miles long; the Norfolk road, 80 miles long; the Great Western road, 164 miles to Weldon, and 162 to Wilmington; the Petersburg and Lynchburg road, 123 miles; and the Richmond and Petersburg road, 22 miles.

☞ It is said that a Yankee baby will crawl out of his cradle, take a survey of it, invent an improvement, and apply for a patent before he is six months old.

EXCITING.—The times.

Twombly's Slight Mistake.

Mr. THOMAS TWOMBLEY had drank but six glasses of brandy and water, when, being a man of discretion, he returned home at the seasonable hour of 1 A. M., and went soberly to bed. Mrs. Thomas Twombley was too well accustomed to the comings and going of said Thomas, to be much disturbed by the trifling noise he made on retiring; but when she discovered that he had his boots on she requested him to remove them, or keep his feet out of the bed.

"My dear," said Mr. Twombley in an apologetic tone, "skuse me. How I came to forget the boots I can't conceive, for I'm just as sober as ever I was in my life."

Mr. Twombley sat on one side of the bed, and made an effort to pull off his right boot. The attempt was successful, though it brought him to the floor. On regaining his feet, Mr. Twombley thought he saw the door open. As he was sure he shut the door on coming in, he was astonished; and dark as it was in the room, he couldn't be mistaken, eh felt certain Mr. Twombley staggered toward the door to close it, when to his still greater surprise, he saw a figure approach him from beyond. Twombley raised his right hand—the figure raised his left.

"Who's there?" roared Twombley, beginning to be frightened. The object made no reply. Twombley raised his boot in a menacing attitude—the figure defied him by shaking a similar object.

"By the Lord!" cried Twombley, "I'll find out who you are—you sneaking cuss!" He hurled the boot full at the head of his mysterious object, when—crash! went the large glass, which Twombley had mistaken for the door.

Who is Andrew Johnson?

If any one has any doubt on this subject, in view of the responsible position to which Mr. Johnson is evidently destined, he has but to turn to any part of the noble Tennessean's record since the outbreak of the rebellion. In his famous reply to Senator Lane, of Oregon, in the first debate on the subject, when asked what he would do were he President of the United States, he said:

"The distinguished Senator from Oregon asks me what I would do with the rebels, were I President of the United States? I would have them *arrested. I would have them tried, and if found guilty, by the* ETERNAL GOD, *I would have them* EXECUTED."

This was no hasty ebullition of feeling, but the language of deliberation, as is shown by the unvarying course of Mr. Johnson ever since. During the last spring he addressed his old neighbors of East Tennessee in a speech from which we take the following extracts:

The time has arrived when treason must be made odious, when traitors must be punished—impoverished; their property taken from them whether it be their horses, their lands or their negroes, and given to the innocent, the honest, the loyal, upon whom the calamities of this unprovoked and wicked rebellion have fallen with such crushing weight.

"What has brought this war upon us? Let me answer in one word; let me speak it so loud that the deafest man in this multitude can hear me—Slavery! [Hundreds of voices—'That's so; that's God's truth.'] Men talk about the Constitution and State rights. They sneer at the emancipation proclamation, and call it a tyranical assumption of authority, a despotic usurpation of power. Listen to what I now say: all such talk is the language of treason.

"Sometimes the clouds appear dark and lowering—sometimes I confess to a feeling of gloom, but when I remember that there is a God I am encouraged. Though not as religious as I ought to be, I sometimes walk by faith, and I have found it a convenient way of walking when it is too dark to see. And on the whole, though our suffering has been great, our blessedness will be all the greater when the day of our triumph shall come!"

The Cleveland Platform.

The Chicago *Tribune* thus disposes of the Cleveland platform:

What element of Copperheadism is wanting? Hatred of the Administration? It is here. Sympathy with the Copperheads and rebels, whom, by Congress, the President lawfully and properly sent to Fort Lafayette,? It is here. Alleged usurpation of the President? It is here. Attacking the lawful action of the President (only too mild) in arresting, stopping, and preventing Copperheads from giving aid and comfort to the rebels by treasonable publications, upon the principle that it is a crime for a public officer forcibly to stop a crime. Here it is under the head of "violation of the liberty of the press." And, alas for human nature, it is poor Fremont who styles the redelivery to the Spanish Government of the famous Arguelles, who, by participating in the slave trade, has rendered himself an outlaw to the world and an enemy to the race, "an abandonment of the right of asylum dear to all free nations abroad." He places a slave trader, fleeing from the laws of the civilized world against piracy, in the same category with a Garibaldi, a Mazzini, a Meagher, or a Kossuth; fleeing to our free shores for having been guilty of endeavoring to establish Republican institutions in monarchical countries.

* * * * * *

For what end has Fremont thus prostrated himself at the shrine of Copperheadism? Evidently to compete with McClellan for the Chicago nomination. It is with pain that we are compelled thus to expose the worthlessness of this political mountebank, who was once honored far beyond his deserts, with the confidence of that party which, identifying itself with the fundamental principles of freedom and true democracy, is destined still for many years to sway the destinies of the country. It is but necessary, however, to record his language to disbover that he has served every tie which bound him to the Union party, and has fully and unreservedly committed himself to the Copperhead party. As even the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, may our stock of resignation hold out through this sad bereavement.

What figure is that which if cut in two becomes nought?—The human figure.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, July 20, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For the Constitutional Amendment

Giving Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Service

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

SPECIAL ELECTION, AUG. 2d, 1864.

☞ Friends of our gallant Soldiers in the field, don't forget the day, and don't fail to vote

"FOR THE AMENDMENT."

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,
JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.
County Commissioner,
JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.
Directors of Poor,
HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs
County Surveyor,
D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.
Auditor,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 Aaron Mull,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Halliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

The Amendments to the Constitution.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at two successive sessions, has agreed upon certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and they are to be submitted to a vote of the people at a special election to be held on the 2d of August. The amendments are as follows:

[ARTICLE III.]

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of elections.

[ARTICLE II.]

SECTION 8.—No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than *one* subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9.—No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of the Commonwealth.

Every good citizen will approve of these amendments. The soldiers, above all others, are entitled to every privilege of citizenship, and it is an outrage to deprive these brave defenders of our nationality of the right to vote, while it is allowed to traitors and cowards, who stay at home. The other amendments will be some check upon wrong and tricky legislation, of which, unhappily, we have had so much of late years.

In two weeks the election which is to decide upon these amendments will be held. Measures should be adopted at once for getting out a full vote of the people. We do not observe that the 'Democratic' organs, and the leaders of the party, who profess to be such friends of the soldiers and the people, are doing anything to excite an interest in favor of the amendments. It is, therefore, all the more important that the Union men in every county should exert themselves, and we hope that the State and county committees will go to work energetically. While the Copperhead leaders do not dare to oppose the amendments openly, there is reason to fear that they will secretly endeavor to have them defeated. All such plans must be foiled by the Union men, and every voter should be exhorted to go to the polls and deposit a ticket "For the Amendment." The Legislature will meet in special session on the 23d of August to count the votes, and if the amendments are adopted, as we believe they will be, the soldiers will be able to vote at the October and November elections.

The Recent Rebel Raid.

From the N. Y. Tribune July 15.

The first that was publicly known of a Rebel raid into Maryland was last Monday week, when the approach of a force toward Martinsburg was announced. The head of the Shenandoah Valley was then held by Gen. Sigle, who seems not to have apprehended the possibility of a Rebel advance, and who accepted the news of it as a signal for retreat upon Harper's Ferry. It does not appear that the Rebels were at first in any considerable force. They made various demonstrations, pushing cavalry across the Potomac at Falling Waters, and at Shepherdstown, and threatening simultaneously an inroad into Pennsylvania and a movement upon Baltimore. With their accustomed audacity, they had shown their heads of colums days before the main body was within supporting distance, and although they might easily have been driven back in confusion had they been resolutely met, were suffered to establish themselves north of the Potomac without serious opposition. They occupied both Hagerstown and Frederick, and did not decisively indicate their line of advance till the whole Pennsylvania border had retreated in panic—then turned scornfully toward Baltimore.

The evidence of what we have stated above as to the slow arrival of the Rebel columns is found in the fact that from the time when the crossing of the Potomac was ascertained down to the time when the battle at Monocacy was fought, nothing was known of the Rebels movements. Their force was simply concentrating. Gen. Wallace, with what troops he could gather, went up from Baltimore to Frederick, and on Friday discovered the presence of the enemy in force advancing on the Hagerstown turnpike. Falling back to the Monocacy as the best defensive line, he fought a battle on Saturday, and was defeated. His force was about 7,000; that of the enemy at least twice as many. But his stand had served to develop the number and something of the intentions of the Rebels—was, in fact, a reconnoissance in force, and as such successful.

After the battle the movements of the Rebels were rapid and well-directed. A cavalry force were sent east to cut the Northern Central and Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroads, and did their work pretty thoroughly, considering the time and means granted them. They succeeded in creating the impression that a dash on Washington was contemplated—the supposed danger to Baltimore disappearing when it became known that Wallace was not pursued, and that no infantry force had crossed the Monocacy. The bridges on the Philadelphia road, being protected by gunboats, were not seriously injured, excepting that over Gunpowder Creek, but the telegraph was cut, two passenger trains from Baltimore were captured, and time was gained for the safe movement of the main body on the Rockville road toward Washington.

South of Baltimore the Rebels followed the same tactics. Their columns were massed, and their cavalry cut the Washington road with the same purpose and result as they had previously cut the Philadelphia. From the cessation of telegraphic and railway communication sprung the wildest rumors of attack upon Washington by a force estimated to comprise two-thirds of Lee's army. The original invaders were nearly the whole of Early's corps, and were said to have been joined at Edward's Ferry by A. P. Hill with more than men enough to make up the traditional forty thousand which used to follow at Stonewall Jackson's heels. Tuesday and Wednesday it was scarcely doubted that these combined forces had assailed the defences of the Capital. But news now comes that both railway and telegraph are restored, and that near this interrupted line but a single Rebel, and he half starved, can be found.

It seems to have been presumed that this Rebel demonstration has occasioned a panic among the civil and military authorities in Washington. We fail to find any evidence of it. The raid was known to Gen. Grant a fort-night since, and its purpose communicated, of course, to the Government.

From the Phila. Press of Saturday.

What was the real significance of the recent raid? When Washington was isolated from the rest of the nation, and popular apprehension was gravest, there were not wanting men, who blamed the administration and its generals for the danger threatening the National Capital. There were plenty of men who took this superficial view of the matter: We had been at war over three years; for more than three years we had vainly endeavored to capture Richmond, and at length, after these years of battles and marches and bloodshed, it was our own Capital that was assailed, beleaguered, and threatened with capture. The injustice of this desponding view is now fully manifest. The aspect of the military situation has completely changed within a few days, and dawn has succeeded the darkness. If the apprehensions which the Administration has always entertained respecting the safety of Washington seemed to gain confirmation from the boldness of this last rebel advance, so also has the confidence which General GRANT has felt in the safety of the Capital been fully justified by the precipitateness of the rebel retreat. The "invasion" has dwindled down to a "raid," and the raid has really proved a failure. According to the best estimates there were about fifteen thousand rebel infantry in Maryland; yet, with the exception of the plunder they carried off, the fifteen thousand infantry accomplished very little more than HARRY GILMORE's two or three hundred cavalry. They gained some advantage over WALLACE, it is true, and it is also true that this advantage was more than counterbalanced by their repulse at Fort Stevens. In fact, all they did was to alarm and mystify the North for a couple of days, capture two generals, who subsequently escaped, and carry off a lot of horses and cows. Yet one other thing they did: they exhibited the terrible weakness of their cause and the desperate nature of their situation. They never before had so promising a chance to take Washington, and can never have such a chance again, and they could not take it. They could not even succeed in impressing General GRANT with the idea that there was a possibility of such a disaster. Nor would any of us in the North have been deluded into such a belief, had they not taken the precaution to sever railroad and telegraphic communication, and so leave us at the mercy of exaggerated rumors as to their strength. It is clear enough now that they dreaded lest we should be undeceived in this particular before they had secured their booty and departed. So far as substantial military advantage goes the enterprise was fruitless, and its failure amounts simply to a confession of Southern weakness and a concession to Northern strength. The strength and confidence of the North have never been more plainly or more gratifyingly exhibited than during the past two weeks. While a rebel force, believed to be numerically formidable, was advancing with rapid strides against the Capital, GRANT, with his indomitable legions, lay calmly and imperturbably confronting the grim fortresses of Petersburg. And later still, when the safety of Baltimore seemed only assured by the imminent peril of the National Metropolis, what was the temper of the public mind throughout the North? Except in Maryland, we have seen no evidence that any scare existed; and except in the lower counties of this State, so very inviting to rebel incursions, no undue excitement prevailed. It was not apathy, as some of the Copperhead papers asserted. Enthusiastic meetings were held in this city and elsewhere, and the call made upon Pennsylvania was responded to with a hearty promptness sufficient to indicate that the patriotic spirit of the people is unflagging. The people were calm, because they placed reliance in their Government; because they had faith in the fortifications of Washington, and in the sagacity and resources of GRANT. The sequel has shown that this confidence was not misplaced. The reflection ought to be a gratifying one, but we cannot regard it as unqualifiedly auspicious. There was a time of doubt and gloom, when we had too little faith in the power of the Government; now, it is to be fared, we have too much for our own welfare.

Great Haul of Cattle by the Raiders.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A farmer who came in this afternoon from the neighborhood of Poolesville, states that the rebels stole over 5,000 head of cattle from the farmers of Montgomery county, besides 1,000 horses, and a large number of sheep and hogs, to say nothing of poultry, which they cleaned out completely.

From the first day they crossed the river they have been driving immense droves of live stock into Virginia across the numerous fords of the upper river. The forces operating under Bradley Johnson in the vicinity of Frederick and Baltimore constantly sent herds of cattle and horses across the river.

The rebels did little damage to the growing crops, but took all the hay they could find.

Several hundred conscripts, collected between Frederick and Rockville, were marched into Poolesville on Sunday under guard.

The main force of the rebels crossed at Edward's Ferry on Wednesday morning; the rest at Muddy Branch, Nolan's and White's Ferries, later in *the day. They did not have much* artillery with them.

While their main infantry force was lying in front of fortifications on the north side of Washington, the cavalry, officered or guided principally by Marylanders, was scouring every nook and corner of the country in *search of live stock, which they coveted more than any other property.*

Our informant, who is a very careful man, thinks that not less than ten thousand head of oxen, cows, horses, mules, besides large droves of sheep and hogs, were driven across the Potomac by the rebels, within the three or four days they were threatening Washington. Their infantry was mounted as quickly as the stolen horses were brought in.

The rebels, to use his own language, came into Maryland a ragged and barefooted band and went out looking like gentlemen.

The Retreat and the Damage.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Some knowing secessionists here assert that the entire recent rebel invasion was merely a reconnoissance to ascertain the Government's position and strength at Washington and in Maryland. Discovering this they merely retired on the other side of the Potomac, to await large reinforcements, which when obtained, they will invade again with an immense army, with Lee in command.

This may be mere braggadocia, but from what has been already done it may contain more truth than fiction.

It is well to be on the alert, and not again be taken unawares.

It is believed that the recent damage done in Western Maryland, and other parts of the State, in plunder, destruction of property, &c., and in Baltimore, Corroll, Howard, Anna Arundel, and Harford counties will reach four million of dollars.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac to day indicate that the rebels are meditating an assault upon General Grant's works, as they have been cautiously feeling his lines by skirmishes the past few days. The rebels seem to imagine that Grant has been so much weakened by sending troops to Washington that they can't risk an attack.

Our army is much in hopes that the rebels will come out to make an attack under that impression. The rebels have taken advantage of the withdrwal of some of our gunboats from the James river, and yesterday morning they fired upon the steamers George Weems and United States from a field battery stationed near Wilson's Landing.

A COPPERHEAD orator states that he prefers "Liberty to Union." How many months is it since the utterance of such a statement would have stamped a man as a disunion Abolitionist?

A REBEL writer speaks of Vallandigham's reception in Ohio as favorable to the "Confederate cause." This is what was intended.

The Amendatory Enrollment Act.

Commutation Clause of the Old Law Repealed.

The following are the provisions of the act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of a National force, and for other purposes, which has passed both houses of Congress:

1. The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as Volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or, in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be accredited to the town, township, ward, or city precinct, or election district, or of a county, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive, and be paid by the United States, a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars; one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service. And in case of his death while in service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

2. In case the quota or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota; or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutations to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

3. It shall be lawful for the executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the respective sub-divisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

4. Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in, or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States, and, as far as practicable, shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States, which at the time assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

5. The twentieth section of the act, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved Febuary 14, 1864, shall be constructed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section, and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall knowingly enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon payment of all bounty received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who shall knowingly enlist a person under sixteen years of age, shall be dismissed the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court martial may direct.

6. Section three of an act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,'" approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct Provost Marshals, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

7. Instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence; and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

8. All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered the said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State, in which they respectively reside.

9. If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in prosecution of his usual business, the Provost Marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter nor liable as such, until notice has been given to him, and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost Marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

10 and 11. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or in any way affect the 17th section of the Enrollment act, relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

WE HAVE gloomy accounts from the crops in the great Northwestern country There has been a great drought, and grains and grasses suffer greatly, There will be a small crop of wheat, and other samples in limited quantities. There is some hope for corn, particularly if we have favorable weather in the late summer months. This meagre harvest in the Northwest is unfortunate at this time, when there are so many embarrassments in the country.

Proclamation by the President.

CALL FOR 500,000 MEN.

The Draft to Commence on the 5th of September, Where Quotas are not Filled.

Term of Service, One, Two or Three Years.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

By the President—A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and that in case the quota of any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided shall not be filled within the space of 50 days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled:

An whereas, The new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of supressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States; now, *therefore,* I. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the 5th day of September 1864, being 50 days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so sub-divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [L. S.]

BY THE PRESIDENT:

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Gold is Falling!

Provisions are falling! The speculators are in misery. They have ruled the country long enough, and their time has come. Many a scamp who has been making money out of the necessities of the Government—pork gamblers, gold gamblers, whisky gamblers, gamblers in copper and oil—will see in this crash a just and terrible retribution. This is what the *Tribune* says, and we endorse it:

"Rejoice with us, fellow-citizens, that the bloated, hollow fabric of speculation and exorbitant prices, conjured up by the joint efforts of avarice and treason, plainly totters to its fall! The premium on gold took a heavy lurch yesterday, and the prices of pork, flour, and most other necessaries of life, tumbled with it. There never was a tolerable reason, a plausible excuse for carrying gold above 150 or pork above $25, or flour at wholesale above $8 per barrel, and other staples in proportion. All beyond these rates was a gigantic bubble, blown by treason and rapacity, favored by cowardice. Had our great banks and leading bankers chosen to feed the market with gold, even at the rate of one million per week, for the last ten or twelve weeks, the above prices need not have been exceeded. With ten millions deducted from their gold and twenty millions added thereby to their greenbacks, the banks would have stood stronger than they do to-day, and been better able to resume specie payments whenever the waste of war shall be arrested."

A Wager Won.

A correspondent from the front relates the following:—"One of the 14th New York artillery—a Seneca Indian I believe, from the Western part of the State—undertook on a wager to bring in alive a rebel sharpshooter, who was perched in a tree in front of our lines, considerably in advance of his own. His manner of accomplishing this was as ingenious as successful, and rivals the 'deviltry' of any of the Leather-stocking redskins. Procuring a quantity of pine boughs, he enveloped himself with them from head to foot, attaching them securely to a branch, which he lashed lengthwise of his body. When completed, he was indistinguishable to a casual observer from the surrounding foliage, and resembled a tree as closely as was possible for his really artistic efforts to render him. Thus prepared, and with musket in hand, concealed likewise, he stole by almost imperceptible movements to beneath the tree where the sharpshooter was lodged. Here he patiently waited until his prey had emptied his piece at one of our men, when he suddenly brought his musket to bear upon the 'reb,' giving him no time to reload. The sharpshooter was taken at a disadvantage. To the demand to come down he readily assented, when the Indian triumphantly marched him a prisoner into camp, and won his wager.'

☞ The draft takes place on the 5th of September.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Le. Fa. & Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 8th day of August, A. D 1864, at two o'clock P. M., the following described property to wit:

All that certain two story frame house or building, situate in West township, Huntingdon county, and adjoining the village of Mooresville on the north side of the road leading to Bellefonte, adjoining lands of William Moore and the village of Mooresville; aforesaid, being thirty feet on said road or towards said road, and extending back forty four feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Neff, Wm. Moore and R. M. Cunningham, building committee for the subscribers to the Mooresville High School.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Tod township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Lewis Corbin, on the east, Betsey Chambers, on the south, Polly Chambers, on the west and Hugh Morrison on the north; containing one hundred and thirty two acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Alex. Stockman & Augustus Baude.

Also—A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Jacob Goodman, John and James Huey, Thomas Gorsuch, Charles McCarthy, Samuel Secrist and others, containing about one hundred and ten acres, about forty acres cleared, and under cultivation, with a log house, barn and stable thereon erected.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Stell.

Also—A part of a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Alexandria, fronting forty feet on the turnpike road running through the said borough, and running back, at right angles——feet, to an alley or old road, adjoining lot of Abraham Piper on the east, and lot of Enoch Kline on the west, having thereon erected a shop twenty feet by thirty feet, with a shed attached.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Piper.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of Manor Hill, Barree township, Huntingdon county, fronting on the road or street, leading through said village, and adjoining lands of Mrs. Samuel Myton and Geo. Platt, and has thereon erected one two story frame house, stable and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Hamilton McAllister.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest (being the undivided one half part) in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, containing 7500 square feet, neat measure, bounded by the Penna. Canal on the north, lot of Jas. Port on the east, Turnpike road on the south, and cottage farm on the west, having thereon a steam grist and flouring mill, and a large frame store house, &c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. S. Harrison, and Alex. Port adm'r., of Catharine Claubaugh, dec'd.

Also—Three acres of land, more or less, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the south and west by land of Samuel Myers, on the East by land of George Ross and on the north by land of Henry Grazier; having thereon erected a one and a half story log house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew P. Kinney and the widow and heirs of Samuel Kinney dec'd.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 20, 1864.

COURT AFFAIRS.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1864, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 12th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

TRIAL LIST—

AUGUST TERM, 1864

Jane Ann Speer	vs	Wm Bennett.
Mary J. Ashman	vs	Gemmill & Cresswell
Samuel Fleming	vs	John Stewart's Exrs.
W. W. & D. Entrekin	vs	Michael Stone.
Same	vs	Same.
J. Dougherty for use	vs	W. S. Entrekin, gar
W. W. & D. Entrekin	vs	Entrekin & Stone.
Henry C. Robison	vs	George Sipes.
Jas. Gilliam and wife	vs	William Rothrock.
J. P. Anderson's Ex.	vs	Henry Orlady.
D. S. and J. H. Peterson	vs	Samuel Bolinger.
Joseph Kurfman	vs	J. Kurfman's ex. h. &c.
Leas & McVitty	vs	Lycoming Ins. Co.
D. Stevens for use	vs	H. N. Glasgow
D. M. Heck	vs	S. L. Glasgow and wife.
Samuel Bolinger	vs	William McNite.

WM. C. WAGONER, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, July 13, 1864.

GRAND JURORS.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley
John G. Boyer, " Penn
John D. Boring, innkeeper, Cassville
Abraham Baker, carpenter, Walker
G. W. Chilcote, farmer, Cass
Lemuel Cornelius, laborer, Clay
Ephraim Chilcote, farmer, Union
Bazil Devor, merchant, Shirleysburg
Jesse Dieffenbach, merchant, Brady
Archibald Dell, farmer, Union
John Green, laborer, Alexandria
Wm. Geissinger, laborer, Union
Henry Hudson, farmer, Clay
E. D. Heck, plasterer, Clay
Thomas Keith, farmer, Hopewell
James Lee, farmer, Penn
George E. Little, innkeeper, Jackson
D. Porter Moore, farmer, West
John Price, (Rev'd.) farmer, Shirley
J. Morrison Stevens, farmer, Tod
Levi Smith, farmer, Union
J. W. Scott, shoemaker, Dublin
James Stitt, farmer, Dublin
J. A. Shade, M. D., Dublin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Alex. Appleby, farmer, Dublin
Paul Ammerman, agent, Carbon
Jonathan Barnet, farmer, Union
John Booth, " Springfield
James Barnes, " Henderson
Wm. Bricker, " Oneida
Abraham Carothers, " Shirley
Abraham Crain, " Franklin
Adol. Cunningham, farmer, Hopewell
Abraham Cresswell, gentleman West
Geo. W. Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell
Thomas Duff, plasterer, Jackson
Andrew Decker, farmer, Oneida
Joseph Deaver, farmer, Springfield
T. Fisher, jr. merchant, Huntingdon
Israel Grazier, farmer, Warriormark
Daniel H. Grove, " Penn
Benjamin Glasgow, farmer, Union
M. Garner, of Michael, " Penn
John Geissinger, farmer, Penn
John Hutchison, " Warriormark
Wm. F. Hutchison, " "
John Huyett, " West
Wm. Heren, " Henderson
Geo. Heaton, merchant, Cassville
John Hagan, shoemaker, Barree
John R. Hunter, merchant, West
Joseph Isenberg, carpenter, Walker
David Keller, farmer, Jackson
D. McCabe, silversmith, Huntingdon
Adams McPherren, M. D. Franklin
John McClain, farmer, Carbon
Samuel McVety, " Clay
Wm. A. Oaks, " Jackson
John Piper, " Tod
Samuel Pheasant, " Cass
Decatur Roe, " Porter
Adam Rupert, " Henderson
Jonah J. Read, " Hopewell
Wash. Reynolds, " Franklin
Jacob Stever, shoemaker, Cass
Henry Shaffer, farmer, Cass
W. Stonebraker, carpenter, Franklin
Wm. Vawn, farmer, Tell
Wm. Whittaker, farmer, Juniata
Levi Westbrook, shoemaker Hunt.
G. P. Wakefield, farmer, Shirley
John Weight, farmer, Warriormark.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 8th day of August next, (1864,) to wit:

1. The administration account of John B. Weaver, administrator of the estate of Samuel Smith, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
2. Trust account of Jacob Walter, trustee under the will of John Walter, late of Morris township, dec'd.
3. Administration account of Hays Hamilton, administrator of John Duffield, late of Franklin township, dec'd.
4. Administration account of Wm. Shock, administrator of Beneville Shock, late of West township, dec'd.
5. The trust and distribution accounts of David Black, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to sell the real estate of George Black, dec'd.
6. The account of David Etnier, executor of Elizabeth Etnier, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
7. Administration account of Cyrus Chronister, surviving administrator of Moses Chronister, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
8. Administration account of H. L. McCarthy and Saml H. McCoy, executors of the last will and testament of Jno Brown, late of Brady township, dec'd.
10. The administration and trust accounts of Hon. Jas. Gwin, who, in his lifetime, was the executor and trustee under the will of John Armitage, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., filed by David P. Gwin, administrator of said James Gwin, dec'd.
11. The administration account of Samuel Ralston, Esq. and John Wrye, administrators of Henry Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
12. The account of Benedict Stevens, Esq. administrator of Robt. Madden, late of Clay township, dec'd.
13. The administration account of Frederick Harman, administrator of George W. Gilleland, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
14. The administration account of Samuel Steffey, administrator of Robt Wilson, late of Jackson township, decd.
15. The administration account of Levi Dell, executor of Henry Dell, late of Cass township, dec'd.
16. The final administration account of Livingston Robb, acting executor of the last will of James Porter, dec'd.
17. The administration account of John M. Smith and Wm. A. Oaks, administrators of the estate of William B. Smith, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
18. The administration account of George Jackson and Robert Fleming, administrators cum testamenta annexo of James Stewart, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
19. Account of Michael Flesher, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Mears, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
20. The account of George Hazzard and Joseph P. Curfman, administrators of the estate of Philip Curfman, late of Cass township, dec'd.
21. The administration account of James Keith, administrator of the goods and chattels which were of Robert Duncan, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
22. The partial administration account of Wilson S. Utts, administrator of the estate of James K. Hampson, late of Brady township, deceased.
23. The account of William Hutchison, executor of the last will and testament of Archibald Hutchison, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
24. The account of Dr. J. M. Gemmill, executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary M. Wallace, late of Morris township, dec'd.
25. The account of George Gensimore and Cyrus Chronister, administrators of Moses Chronister, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

Register's Office, Hunt., July 16, 1864.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

april19,1864-tf.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a number of town lots in the village of Coffee Run, Hopewell township, and immediately on the Railroad. The lots are situate on each side of the Road, and persons wishing to purchase can have their choice of any lot for sale. Coffee Run is one of the best located towns on the Railroad and is bound to become one among the thriving villages in the county.

Lots sold low, and terms made easy, so that all may get a home without difficulty. Call soon, as choice lots may yet be had.

Being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and besides the abundance of iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and needful supplies in that neighborhood, afford reason to believe that Iron works will be erected in that vicinity.

SIMON COHN.

Coffee Run, June 15, 1864.

FOR SALE!

THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT of ground lately occupied by Mrs. Eliza Foster, situated in the borough of Huntingdon. Said lot being fifty feet on Church street, and extending in depth at right angles eighty feet towards Mifflin street, and adjoining lot of John Moyer on the east and Anthony White on the west.

The above mentioned property will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further information inquire of

JAMES LEWIS, Supt.

Office H. & B. T. R. R. Huntingdon, Pa., Jy 6-4t

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

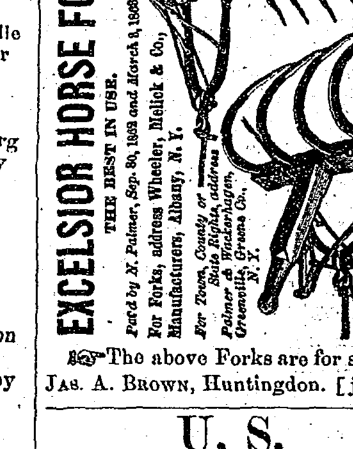
The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 380 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

LEVI CHAPLIN,
NANCY HOLDER.

Huntingdon, ap27



☞ The above Forks are for sale by JAS. A. BROWN, Huntingdon. [je15'64

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

NOTICE!

The subscriber having sold his store and quit business, calls upon all who are indebted to him in any way, to call and make settlement immediately.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864. BENJ. JACOBS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

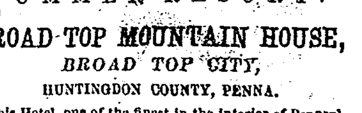
[Estate of Hugh M. Parker, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Hugh M. Parker, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

LIBERTY J. PARKER, Administrator.

je22, 1864-6t*

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SUMMER RESORT.—

BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BROAD TOP CITY,

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNA.

This Hotel, one of the finest in the interior of Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome Provisions the market affords.

The STABLING belonging to this House, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND & CO., Managers.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND. I. B. NEGLEY.

☞ All other county papers insert one month and send bill to Broad Top for collection. [je22-1m

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,

ap20-3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, July 20, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

The Crops.

The wheat and rye crops in this county, is said to be good, much heavier than was expected three weeks ago. The grass will be light, but still there will be a heavier crop than last year. The oats will be short in straw and crop but the grain will be heavier than last year. The corn is suffering and unless we have rain very soon, the crop will be very light.

The local press of the counties of the State, speak very favorably of the crops. Indeed the crops now being gathered, they say, will be much better than last year. Unless there is a heavy foreign demand for wheat, and it does not seem probable, it must soon come down to a much lower price. We would not advise farmers to hold out for high prices, the consumption cannot be greater than at present.

Patriotic Young Men.

Some forty young men, recruited by T. B. Read, J. A. Willoughby and W. F. Cunningham, for the hundred days service, left this place for Harrisburg on Thursday last; and we understand that the company numbered seventy men on Saturday, some additional men from here and other places having joined with the first squad after it arrived in Camp Curtin. We have no doubt the company will be filled to the required number by 'boys' of the right metal. Better leaders than Read, Willoughby and Cunningham could not be found anywhere, and many of the men in the ranks have been well tried for three years and have not been found wanting. We shall publish a roll of the company in our next. We hear of other companies to leave this county this week.

The "Boys" Moving.

A fine company of hundred days men passed through this place on Thursday night last, for Harrisburg, from Bloody Run and Hopewell, Bedford county.

On Friday, a company of young men from the Farmer's High School, also passed east to be mustered in as hundred days men.

On almost every train, for six days past, there has been companies or squads, making their way to Camp Curtin, but the response to the Governor's appeal has not been as prompt as it should have been.

$20 Bounty.

Our County Commissioners met here on Wednesday last, and ordered that a bounty of $20 should be paid every hundred days volunteer from this county.

The Show.

The crowd of people in town on Friday last, to see the show, was great. We do not know that we ever saw a larger crowd in town on any former show day. A full regiment of able bodied young men were on hand, but they could not be persuaded to volunteer for any other purpose than to see the Elephant. The show was, in our opinion, a poor affair—but it was a show, and everybody must see it, no matter how great the swindle.

Congress.

We would advise the friends of the candidates to keep as cool as possible during the hot days and nights yet remaining of July. It is entirely too warm to think of anything else than the war news and ice cold lemonade.

☞ There will be preaching in the Lutheran church in Huntingdon, by the recently elected pastor, on the 24th, inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Also near Marklesburg on the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock.

Don't Forget the Soldiers.

Those of our readers who have any friends in the army should not forget to write letters and send newspapers to our gallant soldiers. They are always longing to hear news from home and a letter or newspaper—their *home* newspaper especially—is ever a most welcome visitor. Just now there are hundreds of our brave boys prostrated on beds of pain in the hospitals at Washington, Alexandria, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, to whom the time passes wearily, who would find great solace in their home newspapers.

The Juniata Steamboat Company.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in Huntingdon, on Thursday the 4th day of August next, for the purpose of the taking of stock and fully organizing the company.

As it should be.

The city councils of Philadelphia, refuse to pay bounty to recruits under eighteen years of age. The same rule should be adopted in this and all other counties in the State. The Government wants able bodied young men—not boys who can be of but little if any service as soldiers. We have seen many boys in the ranks who could be more usefully employed at home.

It is stated that we shall receive from internal revenue, this year, the sum of three hundred millions of dollars. Can men who read this believe that a country with such resources can be overthrown by a miserable rebellion?

Memorial of Co. I, 5th Regt., P. R. V. C.

Our request which we made of the Reserves a few weeks ago has been responded to by a member of Co. I, the company recruited at Huntingdon Furnace. We are under many obligations to the gentleman who has thus cheerfully and promptly fulfilled a general requirement. We herewith publish the names of the members of the company and the place where, and when, those who were wounded received their wounds, &c., as they were transmitted to us by the author, who vouches for the correctness of his statement. The names and deeds of the heroes should be held in remembrance by the patriotic masses thro'-out all time. A memorial of Co. C of the same regiment would also be acceptable.

THE MEMORIAL.

George Dare, Captain; promoted to Major, June 20, 1861, Lieut Colonel July 1862; killed in the Wilderness.

Robert B. Frazer, 1st Lieutenant; promoted to Captain, July 1, 1862; dismissed by order of the President and enlisted as a private in Co A, 4th Cav.

Frank Zentmyer, 2nd Lieutenant; promoted to Captain, June 28, 1861, Major July 1, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, died in Richmond.

James A. McPherran, 1st Sergeant; promoted to 2nd Lieutenant June 28, 1861, Captain Co F, July 1862.

Israel K. Kinch, 2nd Sergeant; appointed 1st Sergeant July 1, 1861, 2nd Lieutenant October 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

John I. Patterson, 3rd Sergeant; transferred to veteran Res. Corps, 1863

David Zentmyer, 4th Sergeant; appointed 1st Sergeant June 28, 1861, promoted to 2nd Lieutenant July 1, 1862, 1st Lieutenant October 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg.

James Porter, 1st Corporal; appointed 4th Sergeant June 28, 1861, promoted to 2d Lieutenant July 1, 1862, Captain October 1, 1862.

Samuel Spangler, 2d Corporal; discharged at Harrisburg, August 3, 1861

George W. Speaker, 3d Corporal; appointed Sergeant October 1863.

Napoleon A. Lee, 4th Corporal; discharged on acct of physical disability.

Wm Black, musician; veteran 1864.

Gideon Ganoe, wagoner; home.

Thomas Hamilton, wagoner; home.

Edward Tate, wagoner; home

PRIVATES.

John Ayers, appointed Corporal; wounded at South Mountain, discharged 1863.

Jas I. Ayers, wounded at Antietam.

John Akely, deserted Sept. 15, 1862

Jonathan Aurandt, appointed Corporal October 1, 1862.

James T. Bathurst, appointed Corporal August 12, 1861, Sergeant October 1, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, discharged 1863.

John Bartow, veteran 1864.

John Bohen, transferred to veteran reserve corps 1863.

Henry J. Cogan, appointed Corporal August 12, 1861; discharged on account of disability.

Alexander Campbell, home.

Jacob Chronister, home.

Lewis L. Clark, died August 29, 1861, at Camp Tennally, Md.

Daniel Chamberlain, home.

John Cornealy, home.

Christopher Cornealy, wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

James Crumb, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

David Caldwell, recruit 1862.

Samuel Dickson, discharged on account of wounds received at White Oak Swamp.

Alex. Dickson, appointed Corp. 1863

William Dickson, died October 7, 1861, at Camp Tennally, Md.

Richard A. Dare, home.

Martin W. Funk, appointed Sergt. August 12, 1861; missing in the battle of the Wilderness.

David Funk, appointed Corporal October 1, 1862; discharged on account of wounds received at Fredericksburg.

Jonathan Feltenberger, deserted '62

William T. Gilland, appointed Corporal June 28, 1861; died November 23, 1862, at Fort Monroe.

Martin Geist, home.

Joseph Garland, home.

James E. Giles, home.

Thomas L Guyer, wounded at South Mountain; appointed Corporal October 1, 1862, 2d Lieutenant March 5, 1863.

George Gensamore, appointed Sergt. October 1, 1862.

Joseph Griffith, home.

Benjamin Griffith, recruit 1862.

John Gray, discharged Aug. 3, 1861

David D. Hampton, home.

Joseph Hastings, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

John Henry, discharged on account of disability.

Thomas Harpster, died at Camp Pierpont 1861.

Jacob Harpster, recruit 1863.

Samuel Householder, died from wounds received at Mechanicsburg, June 26, 1864.

William Huey, home.

Aaron Huyett, deserted 1862.

Mahlon T. Holman, discharged on account of disability.

James H. Howard, recruit 1862.

George W. Isenberg, wounded in the Wilderness.

Peter M. Isenberg, deserted.

Emingner S. Kinch, transferred to signal corps U S A, October 1863.

John Klepper, discharged on acct of disability.

David Knee, home.

Henry Knee, recruit 1863.

William Kelly, home.

John Keith, home.

Milton Laird, home.

George Leaper, deserted 1862.

Marshall Lewis, veteran.

Samuel Laporte, discharged on acct of disability.

John B McKean, home; appointed Corporal February 4, 1862, Orderly Sergeant, October 1, 1862.

William Morrow, killed at Mechanicsburg, Virginia, June 26, 1861.

Luke Maguire, home.

Miles Moore, veteran.

Leander Miller, home.

Joseph McCoy, recruit 1862.

John Nash, home.

Alexander Nash, veteran.

William H. Patterson, home.

William C Patterson, appointed Sergeant October 1, 1862.

James Parks, home.

Jacob Rice, home.

John G Rice, home.

George M Rumberger, veteran.

Gotleib Raybold, home.

Daniel Reader, home.

Chas. Sholenberger, died of wounds received at Mechanicsburg.

Oliver Simpson, died of wounds received at White Oak Swamp.

James M Smith, deserted.

Samuel Saylor, discharged.

Peter Sharrow, transferred to battery C, 5th U S A; killed at Gettysburg

Granville P Swope, appointed Corporal September 2, 1862, Sergt Major Sept 18, 1862, 1st Lieut March 5, 1863

William Stains, deserted.

William Shannon, home.

William Stewart, deserted 1862.

David R P Stewart, home.

John P Thompson, drowned at Forage Station, Virginia, 1862.

Jacob Trexler, deserted.

J Cork Wilson, commissioned in the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, 1862.

Thomas Worts, transferred to battery C, 5th U S A.

James R Worts, veteran 1864.

Jeremiah Weston, discharged on account of wounds received at White Oak Swamp.

George Watson, home.

George T White, died at Camp Pierpont 1861.

Samuel Wills, discharged.

Abraham Wilson, recruit.

Martin Yingling, deserted.

Recruits.—James Ainsworth, died; David Allbright, George Allbright, Henry Swisher.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the members of Co. B. 13th Pa Cavalry, held at camp near City Point, Va., on the 7th of July, 1864, G. McLane, M. G. Davis and J. Morris, were appointed a committee to prepare and submit resolutions expressive of the sorrow of said company, at the death of their fellow soldier Sergt. James R. Johnson, and of the pride they feel in the brave manner he met his death.

The committee report the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased almighty God to take from our midst, our esteemed friend and fellow soldier, Sergt James R Johnson, be it

Resolved, That while we bow to this Almighty mandate in reverent submission, we feel deep and sincere sorrow at the loss of so gallant and useful a soldier, so warmhearted and beloved companion.

Resolved, That we mourn with the family and friends of the deceased, but glory in the manner of his death.

Resolved, That we will cherish the memory, and emulate the gallant conduct and manly virtue of our fallen brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Hollidaysburg *Register* and Huntingdon *Journal*.

GEO. McLANE,
M. G. DAVIS,
JOHN MORRIS. } Com.

MARRIED,

At the Clearfield & Centre Hotel, Tyrone City, on the 4th day of July, by Rev. J. Stine, Mr. DAVIS McAFEE, to Miss AMANDA BOMGARDNER, both of Centre co., Pa.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. John H. Clark, at the residence of the brides mother in Tyrone, Pa., Mr. A S. ENNIS, of Davis co., Mo., to Miss HARRIET M. STEWART.

DIED,

In Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., HARRY B. HACKENDORN, of Co. C. 125th regiment, Pa. Vol., aged 23 years and 3 months. His disease was consumption contracted while in the service.

He rests—his labor now is o'er,
He hears of war and strife no more.
He gave his strength, his life, his all,
To serve his country at her call.
'Twas thus the christian soldier died:
Where is thy sting oh death he cried,
Where is thy victory grave to boast,
I soon will join the heavenly host.

J. L. A.

In Coalmont, on the 16th inst., MARY, infant daughter of Arthur and Martha Estep, aged 1 year 4 m and 25 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	July 20
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11.00@11,50
Common and Superfine	$9,00@9.50
Rye Flour	$8.00
Corn Meal	₱ bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,75@2,75
Fair and Prime Red	$2,75@2.84
Rye	$1,75
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,70
Oats	97
Barley Malt	₱ bu $1,65
Cloverseed, ₱64 lbs	$9,50
Timothy	$3,25@3,30
Flaxseed	$3,50
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱bbl	$9,50@10,00
Extra do ₱ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	2,10
Red Wheat	2,00
Rye	1,30
Corn	1,25
Oats	75
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	22
Shoulder	16
Sides	18
Tallow	10

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On Thursday last from a pasture field near this place, a bright sorrel HORSE, white face, and one glass eye, about four yrs. old. Any person finding it will leave notice at this office.
A. A. COHILL,
Div. Supt. Canal.
Huntingdon, Pa., Jy20.

TO THE TAX COLLECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

As the county treasury is in great need of money to pay relief and other demands of the county, you are hereby notified and required to collect your duplicates and pay the money into the treasury in strict conformity to the warrant thereunto attached, or suit will be brought against you.
JOHN S. ISETT,
P. M. BARE,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
Commissioners.
jy20-3t

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry Wilson, committee of Francis Jackson, a lunatic, for an order to sell or mortgage the real estate of the said lunatic.

11th April, 1864, petition read and it is considered by the Court and ordered that a rule be, and the same is hereby granted, upon the next of kin of the said lunatic to show cause why a sale or mortgage of the real estate of said lunatic should not be ordered. Returnable to next term.
By the Court.
W. C. WAGONER, Proth'y.
July 20, '64, 4t.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.
A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

The subscriber would inform superintendents of Sabbath schools and the public generally of Blair and Huntingdon counties that he is prepared to supply Sabbath schools with the publications of the American Sunday school as well as with all the publications of the American Tract Society at Catalogue prices. Orders promptly attended to by addressing him at Williamsburg, Blair county, Penna. [Jo7-3m] J. H. FOCHT.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 10th of August, A. D. 1864.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of James R. Crownover, deceased, set apart to his widow.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Matthew Taylor, deceased, set apart to his widow Rebecca Taylor.

3. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels set apart to Mary Gilleland, widow of James Gilleland, deceased.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Nicholas Graffus, late of Franklin township, deceased, set apart to his widow Mary Graffus.

5. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Thompson, deceased, set apart to his widow Sarah Thompson.

6. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Jesse Gorsuch, deceased, set apart to his widow Hannah M. Gorsuch.

7. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Joseph Edmison, deceased, taken by his widow Elizabeth Edmison.

8. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Piper, sr., deceased, taken by his widow.

9. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of John Terrel, deceased, taken by his widow Hannah Terrel.

10. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Daniel Weight, deceased, taken by his widow Elizabeth Weight.

11. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Samuel Grubb, deceased, taken by his widow Hannah Grubb.

12. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Charles S. Black, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, taken by his widow Henrietta Black.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Clerk.
July, 131864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his patrons and the public generally that the second quarter of the summer session of this Institution will be open for instruction AUGUST 8, 1864, and continue eleven weeks.—Also, that the winter session will begin October 31st and continue twenty-two weeks.

Special attention will be given to those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching.

Piano music will be taught on reasonable terms.

Each student wishing to board at the boarding house will be required to furnish a sheet and pair of pillow-slips.

Terms—One half the pay in advance; the balance at the expiration of half the term.

For further information, address
S. C. McCLAIN,
Mooresville, Hunt, co.
jy13-3t

PUTNAM

CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;
That a simple machine is better than a complicated one
That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;
That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration,

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.
JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.
HON. HORACE GREELEY.
July 13, 1864.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

To GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon—Sends Greeting:

WHEREAS: A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, have been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

And whereas. It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendments so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly;

And whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of the Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the **first Tuesday of August**, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed."

Now therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article to the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said George W. Johnston, Sheriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg this twenty first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon **on Tuesday, the 2d day of August, 1864,** for the purpose of voting on a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

I also, for the information of the electors of the county of Huntingdon, publish the act, entitled an Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people, in such manner, and at such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner, and form, that the people may vote for, or against, each amendment, separately, and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this commonwealth, in regard to the adoption, or rejection, of said amendments, or either of them, the governor of this commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each, and every, sheriff of this commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city, and county: Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills, in each election district, of every city and county, wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held, and closed, upon the day last aforesaid, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this commonwealth are directed to be opened, held, and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors, and clerks, of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts, to receive, at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this state, who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box, or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors, voting for, or against, the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed fourth section to article three, of the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the constitution; and electors, voting for, or against the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SECTION 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections, of this commonwealth, are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges, of the respective counties, and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for, or against, each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures, only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office, of the court of common pleas, of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed, to the secretary of the commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid, at the expense of the proper county.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next, before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the speaker of the Senate, or the speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the commonwealth; and the same shall, on the same day, and hour, be opened, and published, in the presence of the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives, and the number of votes given for, and against, said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up, and ascertained, and duplicate certificates, of the result, shall be signed by the speakers of the two houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificates shall be delivered to the governor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved, and ratified, by a majority of the qualified voters, of this state, voting thereon: Provided, That if, for any cause, a quorum of either house of the legislature, shall not be present, at the day, and hour, above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened, in the presence of such members, of said houses, as shall be present; and, in case of the absence of the speaker, of either of said houses, the said certificates shall be signed by the speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both speakers, by the chief clerks of both houses, or either of them, in case of the absence of one of said clerks.

SECTION 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers, whatever, in, and about the general elections of this commonwealth, shall be performed, by such officers, in, and about, the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers, or others, shall be liable to the same punishment, for the neglect of any duty, or the commission of any offence, at, in, or about, the said election, as they would, for the neglect of like duty, or the commission of like offence, at, in, or about, the general elections of this commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2nd section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 5th of August next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 28th day of June, A. D. 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, June 29, '64.

Cigars for Sale at Lewis' Book Store

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequaled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
16 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a gray color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention. E. O. COLDER & CO.
ap27,1864

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have, this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, June15,1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Graffus his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.
april19-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO
Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Ap. 13, 1864

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW / BARGAINS / FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.* R. ALLISON MILLER,

Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	THROUGH ACCOMMODATION.
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4 52				N. Hamilton,			1 43
5 00			5 21	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 58	1 35
5 10				Mapleton,			1 25
5 15				Mill Creek,		9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	6 39	5 49	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44			6 03	Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52				Barree,			12 44
5 58			6 17	Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 13				Birmingham,			12 23
6 22			6 41	Tyrone,	10 13	8 43	12 15
6 32			6 51	Tipton,			12 05
6 37				Fostoria,			12 00
6 42			7 00	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 30	7 15	Altoona,	9 40	8 10	11 40
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. DOWN TRAINS.

Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 8 50
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	8 30
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	8 22
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	8 06
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	7 52
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	7 45
6 56	8 46	Cove,	9 23	7 33
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	7 30
AR 7 15	AR 9 05	Saxton,	LE 9 05	LE 7 15
LE 7 25	LE 9 20		AR 8 50	AR 7 00
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	6 43
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 26	6 36
BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.				
8 03	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 29	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.				
LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M. Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and *from all points*.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 18, 1864–1y.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

The Paris Mantilla Emporium,

920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,

Sportsmen's Depot,

Mch2,1864–6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office. [L. S.]

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,

may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COG WHEELS!

WARRANTED! WITH



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer,* $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel,* " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run by steam } 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " { or hand. } 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE."

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

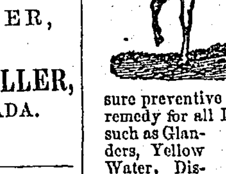
For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

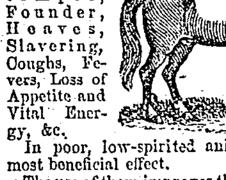
FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



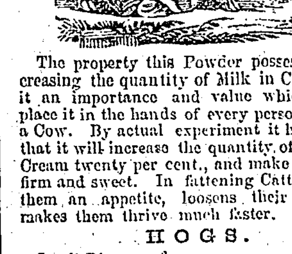
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

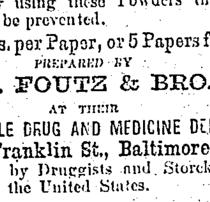
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

LOOKING GLASSES.—
For sale at the Hardware store of
Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

W. A. STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863–1y.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

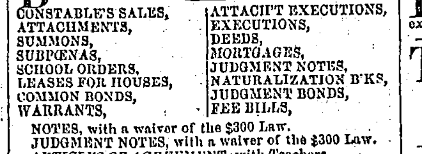
OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHMENT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1868.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—
ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone Work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterer's work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price. 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurasy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BE
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELL, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
AMUEL L. BREES E,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John treet, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Pitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

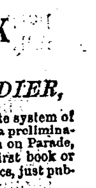
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U.S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE